

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed New York  
HERALD.

Volume XXXV. No. 8

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE WRITING ON  
THE WALL. Matinee at 2.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE  
SUNSHINE. Matinee at 2.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF  
LITTLE EVELY. Matinee at 2.WOODS' THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF  
LITTLE EVELY. Matinee at 2.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WILLIAM TELL.—IVAN,  
THE HAMMER.—NICHOLAS.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—  
CENTRAL PARK.THE TAMMANY, Fourth street.—THE BUREAU OF  
BAD DICKY. Matinee at 2.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and  
34th st.—LINDA'S BUREAU OF COMBINATION. Matinee.ROOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—  
MADAME AT 2.—HAMILTON. Evening.—GUY MANNING.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—PHILHARMONIC  
SOCIETY CONCERT.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
DORSET AND SON.—POUNDHART.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIO  
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2.THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—COMIO VOCALISM,  
NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th  
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 554 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN  
MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c. "HALL."NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fifth street.—EGYPTIAN  
AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCES, &c. Matinee at 2.HOLLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOLLEY'S  
MINSTRELS.—A DELICIOUS VIOLET, &c. Matinee at 2.APOLLO HALL, corner 25th street and Broadway.—  
ORPHEUS FUND CONCERT.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618  
Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

New York, Saturday, January 8, 1870.

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**WALL STREET.**—The speculative feeling in  
Wall street has been strongly revived within  
the past few days, and stocks have taken a  
sharp upward turn. The movement has ex-  
tended to the Gold Room, where the "bulls"  
have advanced the price to 123. The amount  
of business has been largely increased, and  
the brokers, who have had little to do since  
the prostration that followed the September  
panic, are jubilant over the receipt of  
"orders." The Stock Exchange and Gold  
Room again present an animation to which  
they have long been strangers.

**THE POST OFFICE JOB.**—We have several  
times hitherto declared our opinion that the  
committee of Congress appointed to investi-  
gate the construction of our new Post Office  
was gotten up in the interest of disappointed  
contractors and other soreheads, and we are  
glad to have an honest confirmation of this  
opinion from the committee itself, which now  
expresses the conviction that there never was  
any necessity for its appointment.

**THE BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.**—The  
men indicted for criminal transactions in fal-  
sifying election returns over the river seem  
to fancy that they are defending themselves  
and disproving the charges against them by  
assailing the District Attorney. In this they  
are mistaken. It is not the District Attorney  
that is on trial, and in the disposition to vilify  
that gentleman for an honest performance  
of his duties the public only sees an evidence  
of the weakness of the case for more legiti-  
mate defence.

**SPAIN—THE PROPOSED DICTATORSHIP.**—It  
is now manifest that Spain has arrived at  
a crisis. How it is to end no man can tell.  
All that we know is, Spain has bungled badly,  
and any way of escape will be a deliverance.  
A dictatorship has been spoken of, and a dic-  
tatorship is not now impossible; but Prim  
must be the dictator if there is to be any.  
The question is, what does the dictatorship  
mean? We will not answer; but it does seem  
that a wild anarchy is the most likely of all  
likely things. Disturbances have been re-  
newed in the provinces, although Madrid  
remains tranquil. The Ministers will not re-  
sume office unless a programme of definite  
policy is adopted; but it does not appear to us  
that there is any one to draft, not to say adopt,  
a programme. In the approaching Spanish  
anarchy we see but one chance in favor of  
Secretary Fish. Fish can now make his terms  
if he will.

## The New York Democracy and the Next Presidency.

The New York democracy at Albany are  
engineering for two great objects—first, to  
secure their power over the State, and, second,  
to control the next Democratic National Con-  
vention and to name its candidate for the  
Presidential succession. Nor have they ever  
heretofore possessed the advantages which they  
now command for the accomplishment of these  
two great objects. They have every department  
of the State government, whereby they may  
and intend to reconstruct all the departments  
of our city government in the interests of the  
party. From the pickings and perquisites of  
the public plunder of this metropolis Tam-  
many Hall, hampered as she has been by the  
independent commissions from republican  
Legislatures, such as the Police, the Fire  
Department, Excise, Health Board, &c., has  
still contrived to wield the balance of power  
in our last two State elections—first, in the  
general vote, and next in the Assembly and  
Senatorial districts. Now, with all these  
commissions under her control, the republicans  
may well despair of ever regaining the ground  
they have lost.

The city has given the democrats at last  
absolute control of the State; the democratic  
vote of the city since 1868 has become su-  
perior to the adverse vote of the State.  
The city has thus become master of the State,  
and so Tammany, in holding the city and all  
its rich pickings, spoils and plunder, is master  
of the situation at Albany. We have, then,  
only to consider the programme of Tammany  
in order to form our conclusions touching the  
prospects of New York for the next democratic  
Presidential nomination. Without even a  
show of opposition from the interior, and with  
only a coquetish device of opposition from  
Brooklyn, we see that the slate made up by  
Tammany for the organization of the Legisla-  
ture has been adopted. From this it is evident  
that the so-called "hayloft and cheese" dem-  
ocrats of the rural districts have given in their  
allegiance to the Wigwam, and that the  
State and Presidential schemes of the schemers  
will be carried out.

What, then, are these schemes? First, a  
municipal government for the city, consolidat-  
ing all its departments under the Mayor and  
Common Council, and embracing the repeal  
of the Excise and Registry laws. It is cal-  
culated that under this reconstruction the bal-  
ance of power over the State will be secured  
against all possible contingencies, and the cal-  
culation is not extravagant. Assuming, then,  
that the State is secured henceforward to 1872,  
what is the Tammany Presidential platform?  
It is hostility to Grant's administration and  
the fifteenth amendment of the federal constitu-  
tion, and it is, moreover, the good old dem-  
ocratic shibboleth of specie payments. And  
what is the Tammany ticket? It is Hoffman.  
Tammany has adopted Hoffman as her cham-  
pion, the rural districts respond in his favor,  
and he has proclaimed his principles. From  
present appearances, too, he has the inside  
track and the odds in his favor against all  
competitors for the next Democratic National  
Convention.

The candidates before the Tammany con-  
vention of 1868, Pendleton, Packer, Hendricks,  
Hancock, Seymour, and even Chase, are all  
killed off; and as, since the outbreak of the  
late Southern rebellion, the democracy have  
been reduced to a very limited supply of  
Presidential timber, Hoffman becomes an  
available man, though hardly of the dimensions  
of Van Buren, Marcy, Wright and other New  
Yorkers of the old régime of the Albany  
Regency. It must be borne in mind, how-  
ever, that the small intrigues, the petty  
cliques, the compoundings, compromises and  
hap-hazard chances that have controlled our  
Presidential politics for the last twenty-five  
years and more, have driven off in disgust a  
large body of our most capable men to  
surer pursuits, and that so we must deal with  
things as we find them. Availability being  
the great Presidential requisition—that is,  
availability in view of the popular vote—  
Hoffman, who runs well, may challenge a  
comparison with any of his democratic con-  
temporaries as far as he has been tried. In  
the next great essential, the engineering of  
the party convention, what the New York man-  
agers did in 1868 they will most likely, with  
their enlarged facilities, be able to accomplish  
in 1872.

Hoffman, then, for 1872, by all odds, has  
the best show for the democratic nomination.  
Assuming that he will be nominated, what is  
his promise of an election? Not much,  
especially on the platform he has proposed  
against General Grant. He protests not only  
against the fifteenth amendment, but against  
the fourteenth, and his objections apply as well  
to the thirteenth. Logically accepted, he pro-  
tests against all the changes made in the  
federal constitution since the war as revolu-  
tionary, which is only the old battle of  
McClellan and of Seymour over again. Nor  
is there much that is practical or satisfactory  
against the financial policy of Grant in Mr.  
Hoffman's specie payment theory. It is the  
theory of a sophomore in finance—a theory  
of pretty bubbles and glittering generalities.  
Hoffman, in a word, and his platform do not  
cover the ground. He is still behind the  
fixed facts of the new age. He is still in the  
old ruts of the age before the war, and on the  
trail of Seymour he can never overtake Grant.

The New York democracy, then, have still  
to take the first essential steps to success in  
1872, embracing a new platform or a new can-  
didate, or both, up to the high water mark  
of the age we live in. Nor have we any doubts  
that, unless Tammany Hall shall in the inter-  
val pronounce in favor of a new departure,  
all her efforts to secure the next Presidency,  
though securing the democratic nomination,  
will result only in another Seymour campaign.

**POLITICAL EXCITEMENT IN JERSEY.**—New  
Jersey must have her little excitement over  
political matters as well as her bigger sister  
New York. The Common Council of Newark  
assembled last night to elect certain city  
officers. The democrats had a clear majority  
of two; but Alderman Cain, a democrat, voted  
with the republicans, thus causing a tie and  
preventing an election. Thereupon there was  
a commotion among the unfettered democratic  
spectators, and Alderman Cain spirited himself  
off secretly to his house to save his bones. As  
long as Spain and France and Ireland have  
their little political rumpuses Jersey will not  
be found wanting.

## The Danger of Railroad Monopolies—The Remedy.

Both the public men and people generally of  
the country are waking up to the danger of  
our railroad monopolies. Mr. Splinter, the  
Treasurer of the United States, remarked  
some time ago, in defending the national bank  
system, that the monopolies most to be feared  
are the railroads, which are fast obtaining  
control of the State governments and already  
manage State legislation to suit themselves.  
While we differ with this gentleman in his  
views on the national banks, and consider  
them a dangerous and very expensive mono-  
poly to the country, we fully agree with him in  
what he says about the railroads. They do  
control State legislatures and have great  
power in the national legislature, because  
they have at their command vast  
wealth, and because many of the mem-  
bers both of the State legislatures and Con-  
gress are directly and largely interested in  
them. It is not difficult for them to buy up  
our lawmakers. Then, capital has accumu-  
lated so enormously in the hands of indi-  
viduals in this country that some of the great  
capitalists have become in reality "railroad  
kings."

Within the last few years the earnest efforts  
of these capitalists and of railroad managers  
generally have been directed to consolidation  
of important railroad lines and interests. The  
professed object for this is to increase the  
business of leading and trunk lines, and to  
that there could be no objection; but another  
object of consolidation is to destroy rivalry  
and to enable companies to water their stock  
and increase the rate of charges for passen-  
gers and freight. We have seen this in sev-  
eral remarkable cases. Railroads that have  
cost twenty millions of dollars to construct  
and equip have a stock of forty, fifty or sixty  
millions. Upon this inflated or watered stock  
dividends are expected, and, of course, the  
public have to pay for passage and freight double  
or more what they ought to pay. The charges  
are based upon a capital of forty, fifty or sixty  
millions, when the actual cost of the roads was  
not over twenty millions. This is an enormous  
and an oppressive tax upon the farmers, pro-  
ducers and business people of the country.  
More than that, it is an incubus upon our  
progress and arrests the development of agri-  
culture, production in general and trade. How  
can the farmers of the West, for instance,  
afford to raise products to be transported to  
the great commercial and shipping cities on the  
Atlantic border when they are charged a rate  
of freight to pay dividends on stock watered  
two or three times over? How can the new  
States and Territories that are growing up in  
the vast interior and centre of the Continent,  
to the verge of the Rocky Mountains  
and over them, reach a market on the sea-  
board? And without that will they not be  
retarded in their growth and the whole coun-  
try suffer in consequence?

In a country of small area railroad mono-  
poly and consolidation might not be an evil,  
but in this vast republic it is difficult to con-  
ceive the magnitude of it. We begin to realize  
some of the mischief which is rapidly accumu-  
lating on us. There is no hope of a remedy in  
the State legislatures. Even the laws they  
pass, under the pretence of protecting the  
public against the gigantic monopoly, are  
utterly inoperative and afford no protection.  
The only hope the country has is in Congress.  
The national government will have to control  
the railroads by suitable legislation, and it is  
its duty to do so. Under the clause of the  
constitution giving Congress the power to  
regulate trade among the several States that  
body can and ought to control the railroads.  
Nor ought this to be delayed, for the mono-  
poly has become dangerous and most oppres-  
sive.

## German Immigration.

The report submitted at a meeting of the  
German Immigrant Society on Thursday  
showed that during December last four thou-  
sand two hundred Germans "landed at this  
port and went out West." The example of  
these immigrants might be well followed by  
the many thousands of various nationalities  
who ignorantly prefer wretchedness in New  
York and other cities of the Atlantic seaboard  
to comfortable homes and even prospective  
wealth "out West." As for the German  
immigrants, their solid good qualities, their  
industry and thrift, and particularly their  
fondness for music and athletic sports, and  
their healthful enjoyment of social and family  
happiness, render them a most valuable  
element in that new American society which is  
yet to be formed by the confluence of nation-  
alities on this vast Western Continent. The  
same report states that during last year one  
hundred and one thousand Germans arrived  
at this port, and one hundred and four thou-  
sand five hundred and fifteen during the  
previous year. This large influx of German  
immigration has added greatly to the intel-  
lectual and moral as well as material wealth of  
our population. Although most of the German  
immigrants have wisely "gone out West," yet  
there have been among them of late years so  
many skilled workmen, and so many repre-  
sentatives of the wealthier mercantile and man-  
ufacturing classes, that not a few have decided  
to remain in New York, which has, in fact,  
already become the third German city in the  
world.

**ALMOST AS GOOD AS TAMMANY.**—The re-  
port of the meeting of the republican com-  
mittees in Twenty-third street reads wonder-  
fully like the story of a Tammany meeting in  
the old times. Is the party of all the moral  
virtues disposed to emulate the Tammany  
manners?

**THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF  
Health and of the Fire Department** are  
published. According to the former the  
deaths in New York during the past year was  
24,601. The number of fires in the city were  
850. These annual reports often make excel-  
lent reading. Outside of the mere statistics  
there are always a number of auxiliary items  
that are particularly interesting. For in-  
stance, it is shown in the report of the Fire  
Department that the Firemen's Lyceum, a  
library exclusively for the use of the depart-  
ment, has been established and contains over  
four thousand volumes. It is highly credit-  
able to the city that she should thus lighten  
up the byways of those of her more humble  
servants who so often bear her heaviest bur-  
dens.

## The Abuse of Injunctions.

Here is an admirable point in the Governor's message:—

I recommend the passage of a law forbidding  
the granting of injunctions or the appointing of receivers  
in cases affecting mineral and other corpora-  
tions on *ex parte* applications. I think it would be  
far better even than the writ of injunction should be  
abolished altogether than that it should continue to  
be the cause of the unseemly collisions between  
judges which have been frequent for some years  
past.

Good as the ground here given is, much as  
we ought to desire to avoid the demoralizing  
influence of these conflicts between judges,  
there are even infinitely graver reasons for  
the passage of the law suggested than the  
hope that it may put an end to such conflicts.  
The main reason is the necessity for carrying  
out the provisions of the constitution that are  
intended to guarantee to every man the peace-  
able possession of his own property. There  
are several legal contrivances that furnish  
warrant for open robbery and for outrage  
against those individual rights that society is  
supposed to protect with the greatest vigilance.  
None of these is so aptly fitted to the hands  
of unscrupulous rascals as the con-  
veniences afforded by the granting of injunc-  
tions or the appointing of receivers on *ex parte*  
application. The law and the whole power  
of society may be invoked to prevent  
a man doing anything in the world at  
the very moment when it is most vitally im-  
portant that he should do it, and the same  
power may be invoked to oust him from the  
possession of all that he owns. In the first  
case, if the law affords any remedy for the  
wrong it affords it only when it is too late to  
be effective; and in the other case the citizen  
is placed, with regard to his own property, in  
the disadvantageous position of a litigant,  
suing for that which he ought only to have to  
defend.

## The Telegraph—European Experience.

In France the use of the telegraph has long  
been so cheapened as to make it a familiar and  
common means of communication from point  
to point, but within a very short time it has been  
found that even then the profits were so great  
as to justify a very considerable reduction, and  
the reduction was accordingly made, and with  
what result? Simply the doubling of the num-  
ber of messages sent. Very nearly twice as  
many despatches are now sent over the wires  
in that country as were sent under the former  
rates. Here is a fact for Mr. Washburn, who  
is fighting in Congress the battle of the people  
for cheap telegraphing against the Western  
Union monopoly. It is the same fact that was  
found in the history of letter postage. Cheap  
postage immensely increased the number of  
letters written, because it placed a desired me-  
dium of communication within the reach of  
persons of small means. We need no other  
law to cause the general substitution of the tele-  
graph for the Post Office by the people than  
one making the telegraph as cheap as it may be  
within paying rates. Indeed, a law that com-  
pels the avaricious monopoly now holding our  
telegraph system to give way to the govern-  
ment will accomplish all that is necessary,  
since in government hands the principle would  
be only to make the system pay its own ex-  
penses.

## Prize Fighting.

It appears that prize fighting has not yet  
received its quietus in this country, notwith-  
standing the strenuous efforts made to sup-  
press it by the authorities. We are led to this  
impression by observing the repeated chal-  
lenges by men of pugilistic propensities in  
the sporting journals of the country. The  
most noted and most recent of these seems to  
be that between Jim Mace and Tom Allen,  
two celebrated English buffers of recent im-  
portation, who have come here to seek their  
fortunes and add to their laurels. They are  
pretty nearly matched in height and weight,  
and probably in scientific attainments; but  
Allen has quite an advantage in age, being  
ten years younger than his adversary. The  
fight is talked of as being an international  
affair, and for the championship of America;  
but it is nothing of the kind. The men are  
both Englishmen, and are simply going to  
fight to make money by the practice of their  
profession. The idea of tolerating such a  
thing as a fight for the championship of  
America and its being a national affair is  
simply preposterous; they might just as well  
fight for the championship of the Cannibal  
Islands. If these men are determined to fight,  
as no doubt they are, we hope that it will not  
be in this vicinity, but as far away as pos-  
sible—some place where the laws will not be  
violated and where they can pummel each  
other to their hearts' content.

**THE CONSPIRACY LAW.**—There is a law on  
our statute books which provides for the pun-  
ishment of persons who conspire to commit  
any acts injurious to trade or commerce. No  
use has ever been found for this law save when  
its influence has been evoked against strikes,  
and even then it is ineffective. The Governor  
now recommends the repeal of this act, and  
we think wisely; for it only stands as a ridicu-  
lous menace against workmen. Since it  
was of no avail to bring down the arm of the  
law on the organizers of the great gold ring—  
since it so conspicuously failed to furnish a  
ground for proceedings against the most flag-  
rant conspiracy for the injury of trade and  
commerce ever known—there can no longer be  
any excuse for retaining it.

**RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.**—The recent exchange  
of friendly expressions between the Emperor  
of Russia and the King of Prussia has given the  
political wisacres of Europe some food for  
conjecture. On the one hand, the active arma-  
ments that are still going on in Prussia suggest  
a coming war. Suddenly the conclusion is made  
that Russia and Prussia are allied against  
Austria and France. Then come the reports  
of the many courtesies shown by the Emperor  
Napoleon to the Prussian Ambassador in  
Paris. So the knowing ones are all at sea for  
the moment until other developments of this  
perplexing question shall become apparent.

**DICKENS REVISITING PROOF.**—Mr. "Jefferson  
Brick" Dickens has been down in Birmingham.  
He is engaged in an attempt at rectification  
before the people, revising proof of a former  
speech. He goes in for the masses all over  
the country and outside of St. Giles'. Dick  
Swiveller found that "that last pair of kid  
gloves closed Temple Bar" to him. He was  
forced to go round in order to get home. So  
is "Jefferson Brick" Dickens with his play on  
the two P's. Do the people care a "pin's  
point?"

## The Retirement of Baron Haussmann.

By cable despatch we are informed that  
Baron Haussmann has been relieved of his  
functions as Préfet of the Department of the  
Seine, and that M. Henri Chevreau, late Pré-  
fet of the Rhone, has been appointed his suc-  
cessor. This was the first act of the new  
Cabinet, and, although the Emperor was very  
anxious to retain the Baron in his important  
office, still he had to yield. Napoleon could  
not well avoid feeling the full weight of a  
decision that removed such a staunch friend  
and supporter from an office of such great  
importance as the Prefecture of the Seine.  
The Department of the Seine, including the  
city of Paris, is the most important and vital  
part of the empire, and the Préfet not only  
holds the city and its surroundings in his  
power, but also the civil authorities of the city.  
Therefore the occupation of such an office by a  
man of Baron Haussmann's calibre and well  
known sentiments was a matter of no mean  
import. During his term of office he has, with-  
out doubt, gained a world-wide reputation,  
and the many magnificent streets and palaces  
that render Paris the great capital of  
Europe will for centuries to come be so many  
monuments to his memory. By his  
clear perception he secured the good will  
of the laboring classes towards the Napoleonic  
policy, and that was effected by afford-  
ing them constant work. The *bourgeoisie*,  
who have doubtless effected his dismissal,  
complain sadly of the burdensome taxation  
brought to bear upon them by the immense  
outlay caused by the huge improvements  
effected in the city of Paris. To a certain  
extent, however, this difficulty is alleviated by  
the increase in the number of foreigners who  
are attracted to the capital. To please all  
classes was next to an impossibility, and Baron  
Haussmann knew where the true strength of  
the nation lay. The aim of his labors was to  
strengthen the Emperor's position, and this he  
effected by making himself the friend of the  
laboring classes. Once established on that  
footing he had no reason to fear any differ-  
ences that might transpire with the rest. The  
amount of engineering talent displayed by the  
Baron in the arrangement of the streets and  
fortifications of Paris proves that he was well  
versed in strategical combinations. In being  
deprived of the immediate services of Baron  
Haussmann the Emperor doubtless loses his  
right hand man, although he secures another  
staunch supporter in his successor, Mr. Henri  
Chevreau, but his views have a more liberal  
tendency.

**WHISKY FRAUDS.**—Another of those cases  
of frauds in whiskey distilling that were so  
numerous a year or two ago is up before Com-  
missioner Shields. Since Congress reduced  
the tax on whiskey from two dollars to fifty  
cents per gallon these cases have decreased  
with a rapidity that gave the best evidence of  
the wisdom of the reduction; but we suppose  
dishonest men will steal at fifty cents a gallon as  
soon as at two dollars, probably stealing a  
greater amount in order to make up the dif-  
ference in percentage. In this particular case  
the property liable for forfeiture amounts to  
one hundred thousand dollars.

**BAD RECORD FOR THE POLICE.**—In a case  
before the Court of Special Sessions yesterday,  
wherein the crime of attempting to blackmail  
two abandoned women was alleged, it was  
shown in evidence that a police officer named  
Twiford and a man named Sipe, who had but  
recently been dismissed the police force, were  
the "friends" of the two women, and frequently  
passed their off time with them. This is an-  
other bad record for the force, which should  
be especially on its good behavior at present.

**CAN'T LIKE IT.**—An English writer says  
that the Suez Canal is in a wretched condition.  
Large vessels cannot go through it for want of  
water, and the many obstructions in the transit  
render the voyage "hazardous" to the  
lighter ones. "It requires a mint of money to  
keep the work in order." Bad for the canal  
company. Good for English freights by way  
of the Cape of Good Hope.

**THE DISTRICT COUNCIL** has adjourned  
in Naples. Atheism and free love have shaken  
hands with the representatives of the different  
isms, and the delegates gone out on their  
respective missions for the propagation of  
communism in every variety. We have a  
special report of the concluding scenes to-day,  
and may expect to have special reports of  
the results which will flow to society from a  
formal abnegation of God within a very brief  
period of time.

**AT IT AGAIN.**—Mexico is nothing without a  
revolution. In fact, such disturbances are so  
common that the disease has become chronic.  
The San Luis Potosi outbreak is a little out of  
the usual run, however. The revolutionary  
General Equiz captured the Governor and  
most of the State legislators, took possession  
of the capital and then made a forced loan. A  
number of the captured members, however,  
succeeded in making their escape, elected a  
temporary Governor and reorganized the Legis-  
lature and went to work to expel the invaders.  
What will be the result of all this we have yet  
to learn. When will they have peace in  
Mexico?

**MONITORS AT SEA.**—Admiral Poor informs  
the Navy Department that the monitor Dic-  
tator was almost helpless in a heavy sea  
recently off Cape Canaveral, and he is of the  
opinion that monitors should not be sent to sea  
unless moderate weather can be relied on.  
Certainly monitors are excellent in war times,  
but must be uncomfortable and inconvenient,  
as well as dangerous, to cruise in. Besides,  
they lack that imposing appearance that huge  
men-of-war and towering ships of the line  
impart to our diplomatic stations abroad.

**THE SPANISH GUNBOATS** made another start  
yesterday, this time apparently with the in-  
tention of going through. They tailed out of  
the harbor quite boldly, but if a storm or a Cuban  
privateer appears we will probably hear of  
them at some point on our Southern coast.

**THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GOVERNORSHIP.**—  
Governor Stearns, of New Hampshire, was  
renominated by acclamation by the Repub-  
lican Convention of that State yesterday. To  
the surprise of nearly everybody in the Con-  
vention he declined, on account of his health.  
Subsequently, however, the declination was  
withdrawn. The resolutions support Congress  
in everything, favor temperance and denounce  
the New York Legislature.

## Prince Arthur and His Intended Call Upon General Grant.

It is given out that Prince Arthur will  
shortly run down from Canada to Washington  
to pay his respects, in the name of Queen Vic-  
toria, to General Grant. No doubt he will be  
made quite a lion of by the Cabinet, diplomatic  
and fashionable circles of the national capital;  
but it is conjectured that his visit will embrace  
other objects than the courtesy of a friendly  
call upon the President. The New Dominion  
does not work harmoniously—it does not  
promise to hang together—the Red River rebel-  
lion is an indication of the general spirit of dis-  
content with things as they are over the bor-  
der, from Halifax to Vancouver's Island; and  
the Prince has probably discovered that the  
general drift of public sentiment over the  
whole Dominion is towards annexation. Again,  
it is said that the discussion of the Alabama  
claims is to be transferred from London to  
Washington. Putting these two things together,  
the annexation sentiment of the New Dominion  
and the Alabama claims, may not this pro-  
jected "run down" of Prince Arthur to Wash-  
ington be associated with some grand idea of a  
comprehensive settlement of these questions?  
Unquestionably the Prince will be very apt  
to get some useful hints on both subjects on  
application to our Western members of Con-  
gress. They can tell him what is to be the  
final settlement of Rupert's Land, and that the  
line of the St. Lawrence will soon be needed  
as a summer outlet for the accumulating pro-  
ducts of the regions around the west end of  
Lake Superior.

After a week or two at Washington, it is re-  
ported, Prince Arthur will pay a visit to New  
York, and here, for the information of Mr.  
Gladstone, he may learn much that will be  
valuable in reference to the beautiful machinery  
of democratic institutions.

**THE SOCIAL EVIL.**—Superintendent Ken-  
nedy yesterday issued an order to have a  
complete census taken of all houses of ill-fame  
and the women attached thereto in the city.  
He directs that the census be thorough, as it  
may have to be laid before the Legislature.  
This indicates that we may possibly have the  
whole subject of the social evil revived again  
in the Legislature, as it was a year or two ago,  
and most likely with no more positive results.

**RAILROADS AND MORMONISM.**—The tele-  
grams from Salt Lake City contain two items,  
apparently unconnected, which really stand in  
close contiguity to one another. The Utah  
Central Railway will be completed on Monday,  
and the schism in the Mormon Church is still  
creating great excitement. When the iron  
horse comes the last surviving "win relic of  
barbarism" is sure to droop. Railroad com-  
munications corrupt good Mormons.

## LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

**Young Men's Christian Association.**  
Dr. H. Ogden Doremus last night delivered the first  
of his series of four lectures before the members and  
friends of the Young Men's Christian Association, at  
the new hall, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-  
third street. The large hall was well filled,  
a large number of the persons present being  
of the fair sex. The persons constituting the  
audience were very appreciative, and  
Professor was many times applauded  
during the delivery of his lecture. The magnificent  
experiments with which Dr. Doremus adorned  
his audience were for the most part as new as they  
were standard and desirable to be recovered with  
marks of approval. The course of lectures which  
was commenced last night bids fair to be among the  
most popular of the season, and the Young Men's  
Christian Association are to be congratulated on  
themselves in having secured the services of Dr. Doremus.  
The lectures will be continued on the three following  
Friday evenings.

**"The Air and Respiration"—Lecture by Pro-  
fessor Draper.**

The fourth of a series of lectures was delivered  
last evening by Professor J. C. Draper at the hall  
of the Cooper Union before the American Institute.  
There was a fair attendance, including a number  
of chemists, scientific men and others who assembled  
to bear some new developments in the field of  
natural science. The lecture was delivered in a  
few pertinent observations, introduced the lecturer,  
who, after being cordially welcomed, made a variety  
of interesting experiments, none of which, how-  
ever, were of a very novel character. He ex-  
plained by admirable illustrations the several  
component parts of the atmosphere, and dilated  
at considerable length upon some of its  
most important and important parts. He showed  
his action from a chemical, mechanical and  
physiological standpoint, referring particularly  
to the subject in its chemical aspect, and was  
thoroughly conversant with the subject. It must be  
admitted, however, that the last dose visibly  
and powerfully affected the nasal organs of the fair  
portion of the audience. There was an instantaneous  
display of emetic,